The insect (which was under a binocular) was actively moving its legs first of one side and then of the other. In this way the legs actually brushed off the wax accumulated on the plate and by dashing the legs here and there it distributed the wax or the meal all over its body.

As the plates on the left side were active, the left side of the body was covered with wax, first the abdomen and its end, then the underside of the wings and then the front part of the body. Gradually all the plates began to secrete wax which was being spread all over the body. All the plates were in full action by 3

p.m. i.e. 5 hours after emergence.

The structure of the meal or the wax secreted is very peculiar. It is in the form of spiral threads as if forced out through small holes, but under abnormal conditions, or if the meal is not constantly removed by the brushes on the legs, it assumes the form of long threads appearing like silken combs or tufts. While observing the eclosion of flies from the pupae, I have seen several specimens with three-fourths of their body out and struggling hard to extricate the last part of the body. The insect stands erect and dashes its legs in the air; with wings in the unexpanded condition. The wax-plates are active and the wax begins to appear on the body. As no brushing off is possible in that condition, the wax goes on accumulating and a very thick brush-like layer is formed.

Under the microscope these appear like bunches of long threads with one end curved. I have also observed cases of partial emergence wherein the flies have died after the upper part of the body -head and thorax-having come out, the abdomen remaining inside the pupal case. In such cases I have found after pulling out the abdomen that it was full of waxy brushes, proving thereby that the wax-plates were actively secreting wax even though the

abdomen was enclosed in the pupal covering.

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January 8, 1935.

XXXIX.—AN ANNOTATED LIST OF INDO-CEYLONESE TERMITES.

Since the publication of the Catalogue of Indo-Ceylonese Termites (vol. xxvii, No. 3) the writer has come across a paper on 'New Termites from India' by Thomas E. Snyder (Proceedings of the United States National Museum, vol. 82, Art. 16, pp. 1-15, pl. 1, 1933). The paper deals with the following species:—

Fam. Kalotermitidae:

Kalotermes (Neotermes) andamanensis, Snyder. A new species, from North Andaman Island. 'Close to Kalotermes (N) greeni, Desneaux Ceylon.

Kalotermes (Neotermes) bosci, Snyder. Mathranwala, Dehra Dun, United Provinces, India. 'ex. Ficus

sp.'

Kalotermes (Neotermes) gardneri, Snyder. From Dehra Dun. 'ex. rotten Mangifera indica.'

Fam. Rhinotermitidae:

Heterotermes malabaricus, Snyder. From 'South Mangalore, 400 ft. Malabar Coast.'

Fam. Termitidae:

Termes (Termes) dehraduni, Snyder. Also from Dehra Dun.

Termes (Termes) malabaricus, Holmgren. Also from Dehra Dun.

Termes (Cyclotermes) almorensis, Snyder. 'West Almora Forest Division, United Provinces, India. Altitude 5,000 ft.'

Microtermes pubcscens, Snyder. From 'Dehra Dun, United Provinces, attacking aerial roots of Ficus bengalensis.'

Nasutitermes (Nasutitermes) fletcheri, Holmgren. Recorded from 'Anamalai Hills, 2,400 ft., Madras.'

Nasutitermes (Rotunditermes) anamalaiensis, Snyder. 'Anamalai Hills, 2,400 ft., Madras.'

Nasutitermes (Subulitermes) gardneri, Snyder. 'Rangirum, Darjeeling, Bengal, India, in rotted wood at an elevation of 6,000 ft.'

Microtermes beesoni, Snyder. 'Chakata Range, Haldwani, United Provinces, India.'

Microtermes championi, Snyder. 'Haldwani District, Kumaon, United Provinces, India.'

All the above ones, except Nasutitermes (Nasutitermes) fletcheri, Holmgren and Termes (Termes) malabaricus, Holmgren, are new species described by Snyder.

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November 27, 1934.

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XL.—A NOTE ON THE DISTRIBUTION, OVIPOSITION AND PARENTAL CARE OF SCUTIGERELLA UNGUICULATA HANSEN VAR. INDICA GRAVELY.

(With two text-figures).

Soon after the first few monsoon rains in 1932 I collected from Kovalam¹ a number of specimens of Scutigerella unguiculata Hansen var. indica, which Gravely recorded from Calcutta (4)².

¹ Seven miles to the south of Trivandrum near the coast.

² The number in brackets denotes the literature referred to.